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**HUBUNGAN ANTARA TINGKAT KEPARAHAN MALOKLUSI
DENGAN KARIES PADA REMAJA
SMKN 3 PARIAMAN**

ix + 54 halaman + 7 gambar + 16 tabel + 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Maloklusi adalah salah satu masalah gigi dan mulut yang sering terjadi dan menempati urutan ketiga setelah karies dan penyakit periodontal. Maloklusi adalah suatu bentuk penyimpangan dari keadaan oklusi normal. Maloklusi dapat menyebabkan gangguan fungsi mulut, masalah psikososial, dan masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut, salah satunya adalah karies. Berbagai karakteristik maloklusi berkaitan dengan kejadian karies.

Tujuan : Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat keparahan maloklusi dengan karies pada remaja siswa SMKN 3 Pariman.

Metode : Penelitian bersifat observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel merupakan remaja (16-19 tahun) siswa SMKN 3 Pariaman. Sample berjumlah 75 orang yang terdiri dari 15 siswa pada tiap tingkat keparahan maloklusi. Keparahan maloklusi diidentifikasi berdasarkan ICON (*Index of Complexity, Outcome and Need*). Analisis menggunakan uji *Kruskal Walis* dan uji *Mann-Whitney*.

Hasil : Karies rata-rata siswa SMKN 3 Pariaman adalah $3,00 \pm 1,716$ (kategori sedang). Karies rata-rata tingkat keparahan maloklusi *Easy* adalah $1,466 \pm 1,407$ (kategori rendah), *Mild* adalah $1,933 \pm 1,222$ (kategori rendah), *Moderate* adalah $3,133 \pm 1,125$ (kategori sedang), *Difficult* adalah $4,066 \pm 1,437$ (kategori sedang), dan *Very Difficult* adalah $4,400 \pm 1,298$ (kategori sedang). Karies rata-rata meningkat sesuai dengan peningkatan keparahan maloklusi berdasarkan ICON. Hasil uji statistik diperoleh nilai ($p < 0,05$)

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan tingkat keparahan maloklusi dengan karies pada remaja siswa SMKN 3 Pariman.

Kata Kunci : maloklusi, ICON, karies, indeks DMF-T

**FACULTY OF DENTISTRY
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**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEVERITY OF MALOCCLUSION
WITH CARIES AMONG ADOLESCENTS STUDENTS
OF SMKN 3 PARIAMAN**

ix + 54 pages + 7 figures + 16 tables + 6 appendixes

ABSTRACT

Background : *Malocclusion is one of the most common case in oral health and taking of third position after dental caries and periodontal disease. Malocclusion is a deviation form from normal occlusion. Malocclusion may caused problems in oral function, psychosocial problems and oral health problem, one of them is caries. Many of malocclusion character associated with severity of caries.*

Purpose : *The aim of this study was to know the association between severity of malocclusion with caries among adolescents students in SMKN 3 Pariaman.*

Method : *This study use observasional analytics with cross sectional approach. Sample were adolescents (16-19 years old) in SMKN 3 Pariaman. The sample were 75 students consisting of 15 students in each of grade complexity of malocclusion. The severity of malocclusion were identification based ICON (Index of Complexity, Outcome and Need). The data were analyzed by Kruskal Walis test and Mann-Whitney test.*

Result : *Mean of caries students of SMKN 3 Pariaman was $3,00 \pm 1,716$ (medium category). Mean of caries of malocclusion Easy was $1,466 \pm 1,407$ (low category), Mild is $1,933 \pm 1,222$ (low category), Moderate was $3,133 \pm 1,125$ (medium category), Difficult was $4,066 \pm 1$, (medium category), and Very Difficult was $4,400 \pm 1,298$ (medium category). Mean of caries increased with increasing ICON of malocclusion. Statistical test result obtained by the p-value ($p < 0,05$)*

Conclusion: *There were association between severity of malocclusion with caries among adolescents students in SMKN 3 Pariaman.*

Key words : *malocclusion, ICON, caries, DMF-T index*